

Pellu

No 15

Allan Richard Pellu

Subject, Geography

Form VI Date 2.9.56

47 Windermere Road,

Reading

Berks.



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East Anglia Physical Features.

East Anglia contains the most of the counties of Norfolk and Essex it is generally flat although not below sea level. The Coastal Plain is covered with boulder clay which is extremely fertile. There are patches of sandy soil which are devoted to sheep pasturing.

Agriculture.

East Anglia grows more wheat than any other region in the British Isles and its farms are larger than those of the Fens. The North East of Norfolk comprises of rich corn land. The reasons for the importance of wheat are that the conditions for growing wheat in E. Anglia are ideal. These are

- a. sufficient rainfall but not too much
20-25" annually. B. sunshine in the
right season to swell the grain and
make it white. c. flat land essential
d. fertile soil, boulder clay being very
fertile and holds straw firmly at
the roots. Sugarbeet and grass are also
grown and E. Anglia was the first to
introduce the rotation of crops system
from the Continent. Dairy cattle and
Mustard are found.

Industries.

There are no major industries. The lesser
industries and towns are - Ipswich,
flour-milling, starch, and agricultural
machinery. Colchester, Chelmsford -
malting. Bury St Edmund - silk manufac-
turing. Norwich - mustard, and starch.

sailcloth, nets, hats, corn, vinegar preparations,
and machinery. Yarmouth, Lowestoft -
fishing ports, herrings, seaside resorts also.
Harwich a port and packing station for
the Hook of Holland. There is also a small
boot & shoe and a woollen industry
(sheep). General; the B roads are famous
holiday and tourist resort and are
a series of lakes near the coast
formed by the rivers Great Ouse, Waveney,
and Bure.

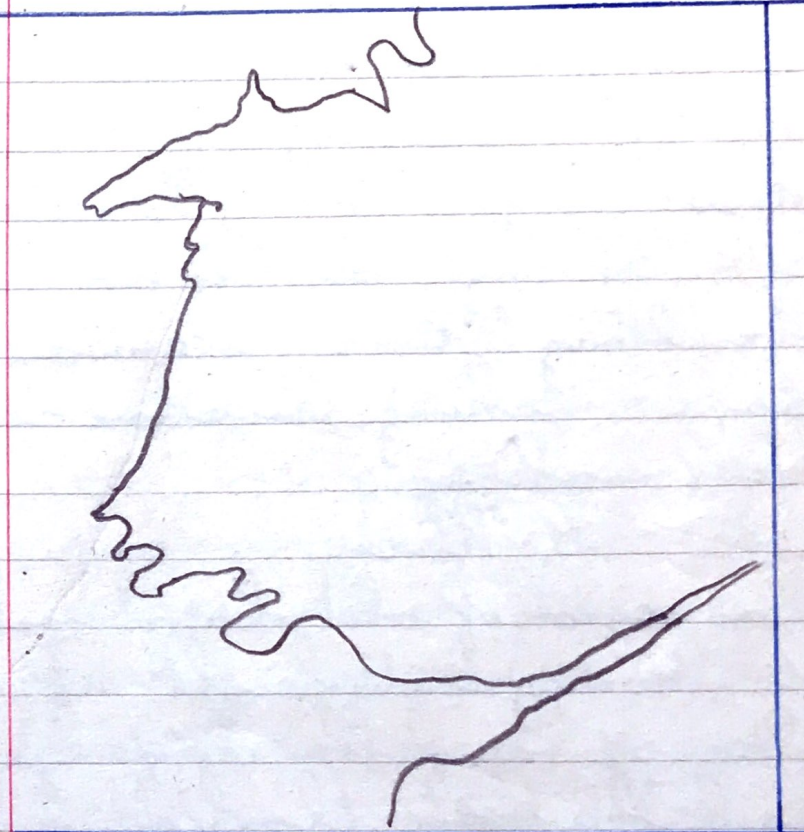
The Fens. Physical Features

The Fens are a flat plain surrounding
the Wash covered with fertile alluvial
soil. At one time it formed a barrier to the
man of progress of man, but the
marshes have largely been drained
and the region is one of the most fertile
in the British Isles. Some islands of

gravel are found and in older times they were used for persecuted people.
Industry.

There are no major industries in the Fens.
The chief towns are - Cambridge, (University town). Peterborough (a brick making centre). King's Lynn (a small port at the mouth of the Ouse). Ely, (a cathedral town).
Agriculture.

The chief occupation is farming. All the farms are small generally between 50 & 100 acres. It is the type of farming with oats, barley, sugar-beet, wheat, and potatoes. cattle are important for beef and some are pastured for milk for London. Sheep rearing is important on the chalk scarp, while fruit particularly strawberries, poultry and bulbs are also important.



N. Wales.

- Wales may be div into 3 areas
- I. N.W. climate
N.W. has a mild climate and a fairly heavy rainfall.
Agriculture.
 - 5 The chief form of agric is cattle

in the val of clwyd. Three types of cattle are found dairying, beef, and prize. Industries.

The industries of N.W. are centred on N.W. c/f the chief centres are Brynabon iron smelting, Flint - chemicals, silk, and paper making. Ruabon - engineering and brick making.

S. Wales

This is a region of old hard rock and granite. Owing to its height it receives very heavy rainfall - 100" per year it is bleak, barren, forbidding and is scarcely hot because there is little for the people to do. Communities are bad and little crops will grow. The chief occupations are sheep rearing on the mountains a little farming in the sheltered valleys quarrying for granite and slate and a tourist industry. The central W.M. also contains

reservoirs for the supply to the midlands
S. Wales. c/f

The S.W. c/f is shaped like a pinage and the imp to S.W. is due entirely to it, the c/f lies chiefly in the mts and valleys cut by rivers are in the c/f leads to the coal being easily mined. The great disadvantage is that the communication between the valleys are bad. Where the valleys converge at the coastal plains focal towns have grown eg Newport. Industry.

The c/f produces four types of coal steam c. coking c. anthracite, lignite. The great ind of the c/f is iron smelting. Deposits of iron ore were found in the North of the c/f but became exhausted and now comes from N. Spain. Dolomite limestone, needed to help smelting is also

found ~~the great~~ the four centres
of smelting are Cardiff, Swansea,
Port Talbot, Llanelli it is one of the ^{big}
centres in the world. Swansea has
tin plating, zinc plating (galvanisation),
nickel plating. Other inds is due ship
repair, oil refining, sugar refining.
Other centres on the S.W. C/E include
~~Abertawe~~, Blaenavon, Pontypool,
Marthys, Tynyfil, Rhonda,
agriculture.

The hardier cereal crops (barley & oats),
are grown of the plain of Gwent while
milk and dairy products are also imp
for the ind towns fishing is also found.

Towns.

The peninsula towns are Taunton
(the key of the West), Plymouth and
Devonport (dock yards). Truro and
Exeter market and cathedral towns
Exmouth, Torquay, Ilfracombe, Bude
Falmouth, Penzance (port for the
Scilly Isles), St Austell (china clay).
The growth of ^{and} apples for cider is of
great importance in Devon apple
orchards are the largest. ~~due to the~~ ^{On}
the South coast even sub tropical plants
are able to grow ~~there~~.

18/
20

Mediterranean climate.

As the sun ^{moves} whose north and south of the Equator the main wind belts of the World move with it. This gives rise to the Mediterranean climate; in winter these areas come under the influence of Westerly winds and thus enjoy moist mild winters. The summers are generally hot and dry.

Occupations & People.

In the climate plants are grown that grow chiefly in winter and are able to retain their moisture during summer. The plants are the vines (grapes), oranges, lemons, peaches, apricots, pears, nuts (such as almonds). Rice grows on irrigated land and wheat is also found.

3 regions?

class.

Southern Uplands. 9.10.56.

The I region may be divided into three areas (a) The plains of the South West, owing to the equable, and good rainfall, it is a great dairying region with cheese & butter, while milk is sent to inland areas in Northumbria and Lanc, sheep rearing is also imp. and it crops, and grass or also grown (b) The Uplands, because of its height the area has low temp and a high rainfall 60. the only activity of any imp is the ^{rearing} Blackface sheep for mutton, while farther East white faced Cheviot sheep are imp for wool. The region is one of old hard rock similar to Wales. (c) The Tweed basin is dry sheltered and sunny. In the higher parts of the valley sheep are imp while in the lower part (below 250 ft) is imp arable land growing cereals. Turnips

are grown for food for sheep in winter some beef cattle are also found. the lower area of the valley is called the Merse.
Tweed Woolen end

This ranks second to the W. Riding of Yorks as a woollen region. It grew up because 1 long established weaving ind and inherited skill in weaving. 2 abundance supply of wool from sheep on hills. 3 good supply of hot water scouring and dyeing of wool. The chief woollen towns are = Galashiels, Hawkees, Selkirk, and Jedburgh. Hawick is imp. horsef. and jeb. manuf. rayon. Coal come from the Lanark ^{mines} & F. & Northumbria

Homework.

Oxford Clay Vale.
Relief.

9.10.56

The Oxford Clay Vale lies between the Cotswolds and the Chilterns. It is a region of clay, soil with lighter clay in the south of the Vale.

Agriculture.

Cattle rearing and rich pastureland. Most of the dairy produce goes to the London markets. Cereals are grown on the lighter soil.

Industries.

The only major industry in this largely agricultural region is the motor industry centred on Cowley.

Climate.

generally fairly sheltered and mild.

Towns.

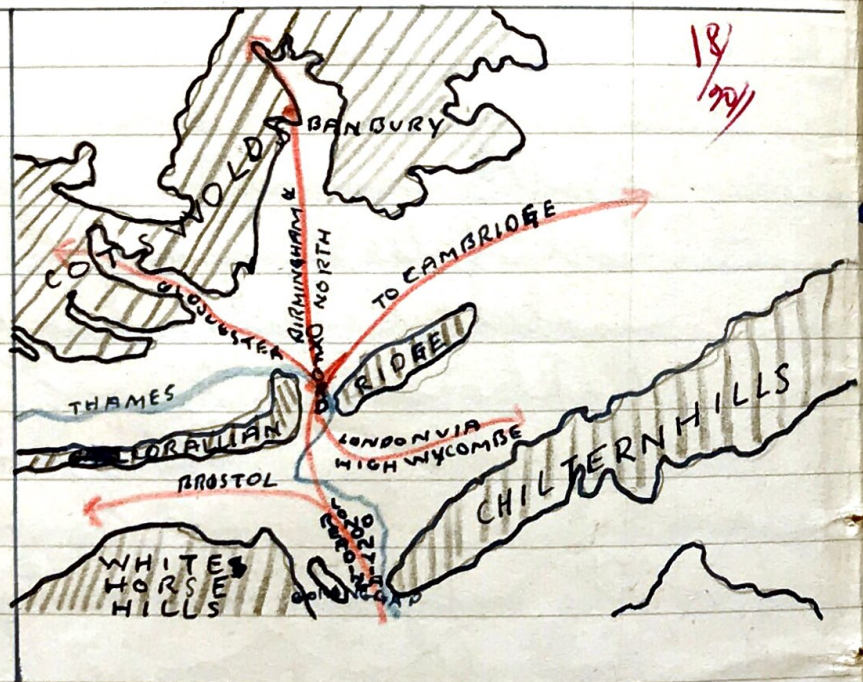
9.10.56.

Oxford - famous for university centre and market town situated in the middle of the Vale.

Banbury - on the railway route to the Midlands.

Swindon - to the West of Oxford, an important railway centre. ✓

Oxford.
Oxlay.
Vale.



Uplands of Scotland.

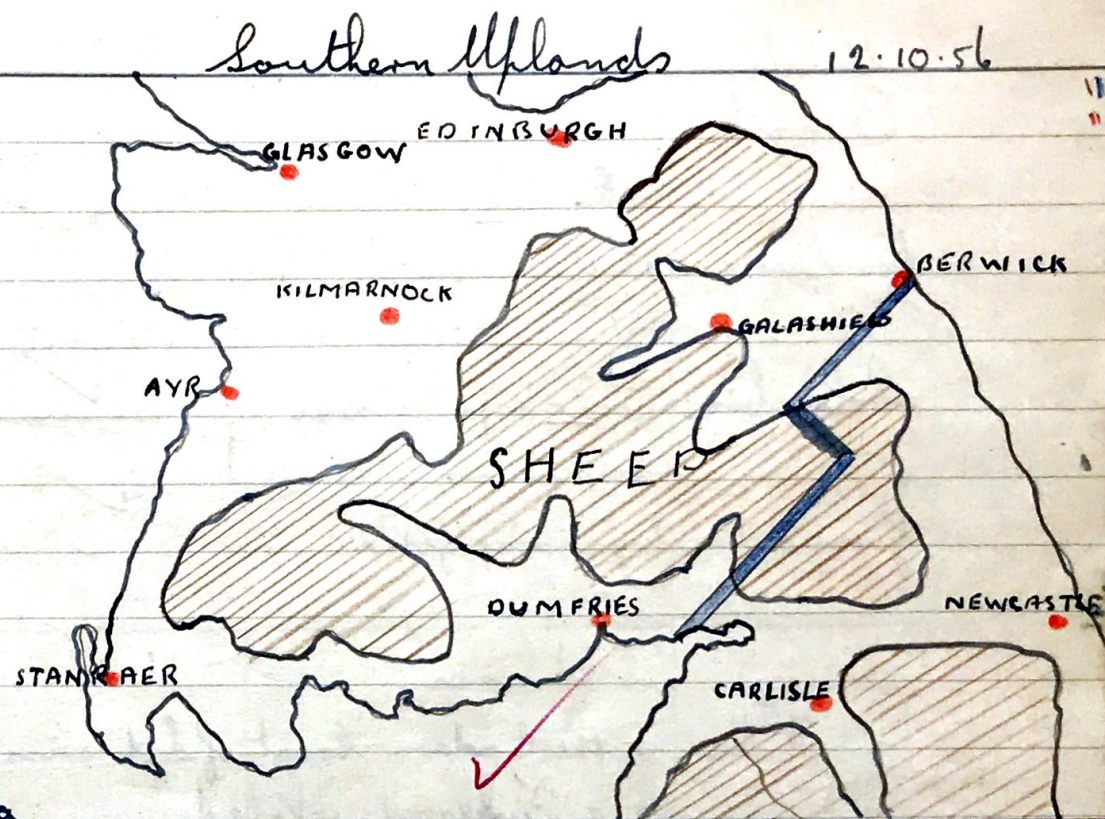
10.10.56.

The region may be divided into three regions.
(a) The Plain of the South & West owing to the equable climate and rainfall of 30-50 inches, it is a great dairying region with cheese and butter, while milk is sent to industrial areas in Northumbria and Lancashire. Pig rearing is also important and root crops and grass are also grown. (b) The Uplands, because of its height the area has low temperatures and a high rainfall (60 inches) the only activity of any importance is the rearing of black-faced sheep for mutton, while farther east white-faced Cheviot sheep are important for wool. The region is one of old hard rock similar to Wales. (c) The Tweed Basin, it is dry sheltered and sunny. In the higher parts of the valley sheep are important, while in the lower parts (below 250 ft) is important arable land growing cereals. Turnips are grown for food for sheep in winter; some beef cattle are also found, the lower area of the valley is called the Merse.

Tweed Woollen industry.

This ranks second to the West Riding of Yorks as a woollen region. It grew up because (a) long established weaving industry and inherited skill in weaving (b) abundant supply of wool from sheep on the hills. (c) good supply of hot water for scouring and dyeing of wool. The chief woollen towns are :- Galashiels, Hawick, Peebles, Selkirk and Jedburgh. Hawick is important for hosiery and Jedburgh manufactures rayon. Coal comes from the Lanarkshire and Northumbria coal-field. (and Midlothian)

Swan Pens are xxx-?!!



S. America.

Homework.

Country.	Exports.	Imports.
Ecuador.	cocoa	✓
Bolivia.	Tin, silver,	. . . .
Chile	Nitrates, copper, silver, wheat, fruit & meat	✓ machinery, cotton & woollen goods.
Peru.	copper, silver, sugar, cotton, wool.	. . . .
Paraguay.	Meat.	✓
Uruguay.	Maize, meat.	. . . .
Venezuela.	cocoa, sugar, coffee, maize.	✓

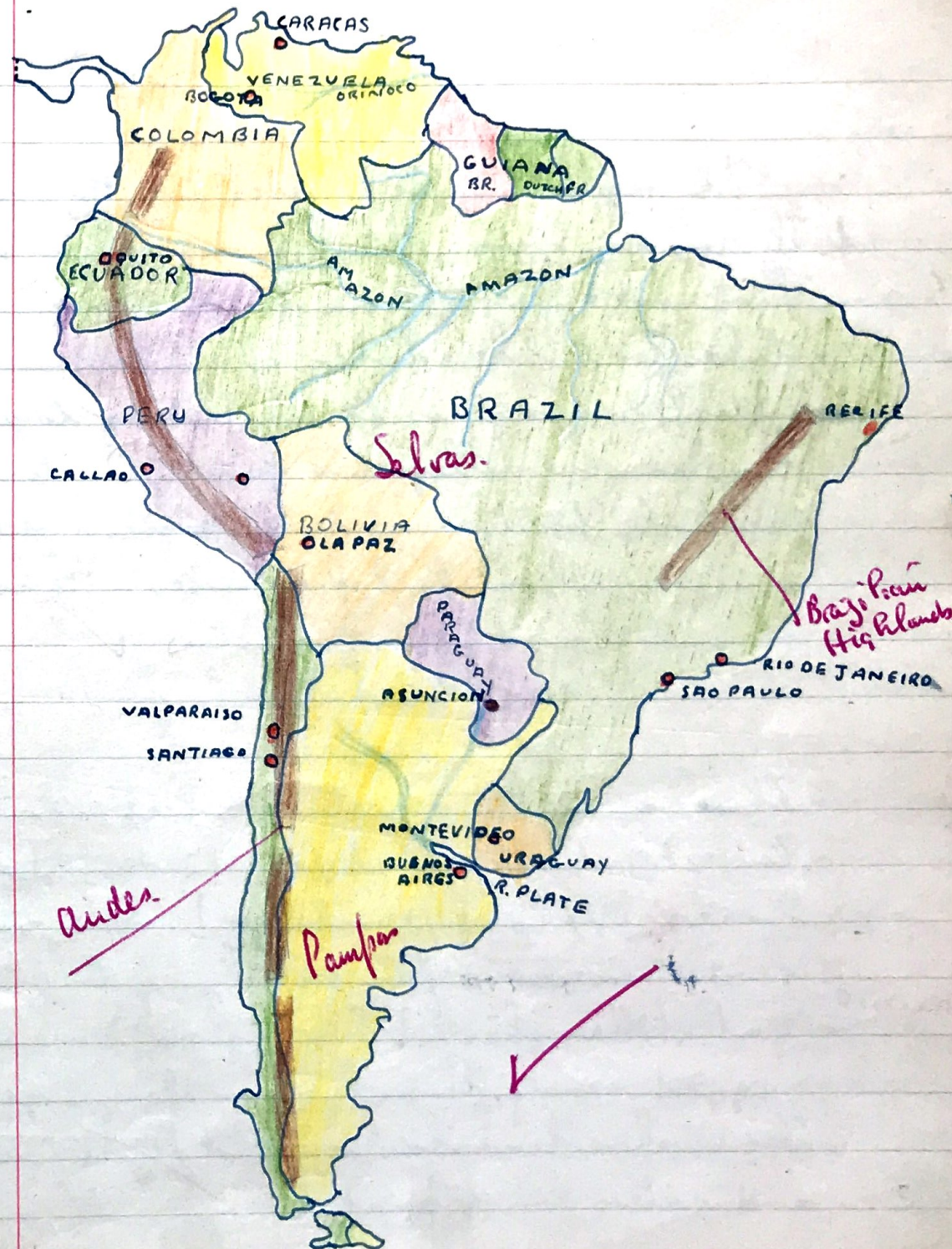
Country.	Exports.	Imports
Brazil.	Coffee, sugar, cotton, <u>ba</u> ter, <u>co</u> co, meat, rubber.	machinery, iron & steel, wheat, cotton goods, coal.
Argentina	Wheat, maize, beef, linseed, hides, mutton, wool.	cotton and woollen goods, iron & steel, coal, oil, wood.
Colombia.	<u>co</u> co, sugar, maize, bananas, minerals.	...
Guiana.	sugar, rice, gold, diamonds.	...

S. America.

17.10.56.

Why is the Eastern coast of S. America more quickly developed.

One of the greatest reasons that ^{led to} the eastern coast ~~is~~ being a more developed side than the West is that it faces Europe which made it easy for people to land and stay. It also has good climate and fine soil, for fruits and crops, while on the western side there are mountains, which possess valuable minerals, continued two full pages forward



Cumbria.

16.10.56

- The region may be divided into three areas.
- (a) The Mountain region; this is a ^{shaped} domed region of old hard rock & granite. From the dome, rivers and lakes ^{run} out like spokes of a wheel and there radial drainage is found. Due to glaciation long narrow valleys are found. Due to its westerly position and its height it receives an annual rainfall of 100 inches with cool summers and severe winters. ✓
- Occupations.

These occupations include sheep rearing, tourist industry, lead pencil industry (due to local supply of plumbago), while the lakes form reservoirs for supplying towns ^{with} water. (Manchester). The region is one of rugged beauty. The only town of any size is Keswick which has a lead pencil industry and caters for tourists. ✓

- (B) Coastal Plains & Eden Valley; The Eden Valley partly separates the dome of the Lake District ^{from} the Pennines. In fact the dome is joined by only the Highland, Scafell. Some mixed agriculture and market gardening is found in the Eden Valley, while on the coastal plain rich cattle pasture is found. Cattle are reared for milk and beef, arable farming for root crops & cereals and the transhumance for sheep in winter is also important. The climate is mild, damp and equable. The small but quite important coal-fields ^{are} centred on Workington. The coal is exported chiefly to Ireland especially for the ship building industry in Belfast.

- (b) Barrow and the ^{Gunness} farness peninsula; In this area iron ore is found and as a result it is ^{an} important smelting area, centred on Barrow. Walney Island shelters Barrow and there is an important ship-building industry. Other industries include engineering, leather manufacturing, paper making, and small woollen industry. ✓

Carlisle is an important route town and has a biscuit industry.

National

General; Much of the Lake District now belongs to the National Trust and it is a region of great scenic beauty especially some of the highest peaks (ie Helvellyn 3,180 ft, Scafell Pike 3,210 ft and Skiddaw 3,054 ft) and the lakes, ~~for which~~ ^{of which} are the most important are, Derwentwater, Ullswater, Windermere, Conistone.

Cumbria.



all spelling mistakes 6 times

S. America

19.10.56.

~~Not~~ Due to these mountains ~~they stop~~ ^{to restrict} the progress of man (entirely opposite to the East). The eastern side is fairly fertile and has the type of climate that is suitable for coffee, sugar, cotton, ^{or} cacao, rubber, wheat, maize, linseed, rice, and other foods can be produced on the eastern side. As it faces Europe and is easier to reach and the rivers made it easy to travel inland (which in the olden days was a hard job to do). On the eastern side it was easy for people to live in such places as Botania Brazil, where crops are able to grow with ease to keep the explorers alive.

14/20

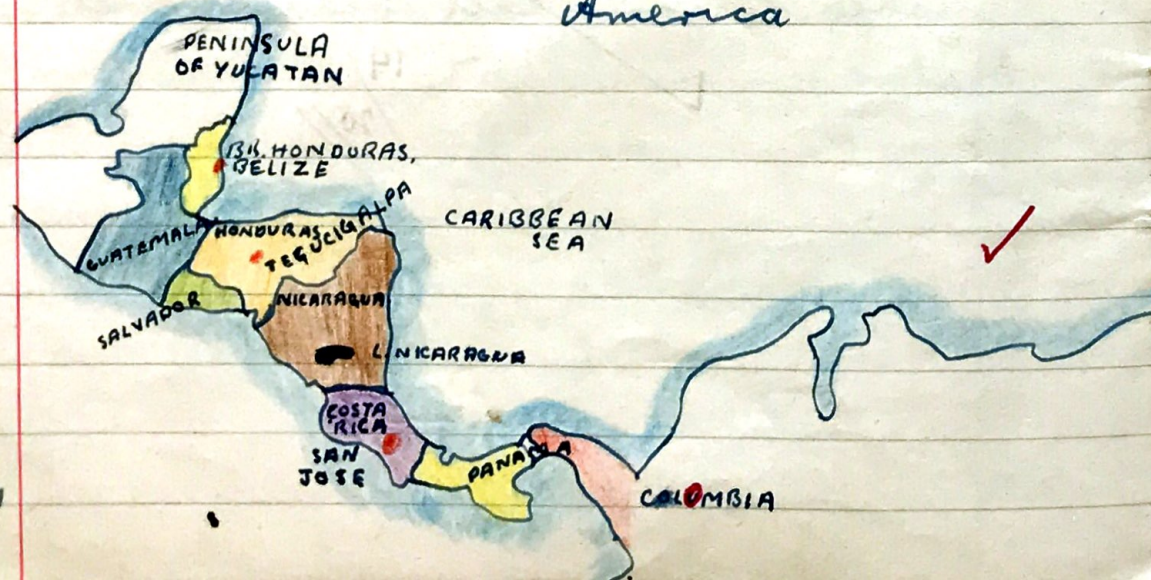
Central America

23.10.56

Panama	.....	bananas, coffee. ✓
Costa Rica	.....	sugar, coffee. ✓
Nicaragua	.....	coffee. ✓
Salvador	.....	coffee. ✓
Honduras	.....	Bananas, timber, minerals. ✓
B. Honduras	.....	Mahogany, hide. ✓
Guatemala	.....	coffee, bananas. ✓
Country.	Imports.	Exports.

23.10.56

Central America



24

Geography

24.10.56



Complete this!

Panama
Canal.
Central
America

Highlands of Scotland. Relief.

23.10.56.

The Highlands of Scotland are a region of old hard rock and granite cut by deep trenches. The west coast is of the fjord type, brought about by glacial action. Off this coast are numerous islands. The Highlands contain deep ribbon-like lakes and or lochs. There is a narrow coastal plain on the eastern side of Scotland.
Climate.

Because of their height and northerly position, the Highlands receive very heavy rain.

25

fall - 100 inches. Some of the higher parts, the Ben Nevis receive 180 inches & the summers are cool and winters are very cold. The east is fairly dry the rainfall having decreased to 30 inches.

Occupations.

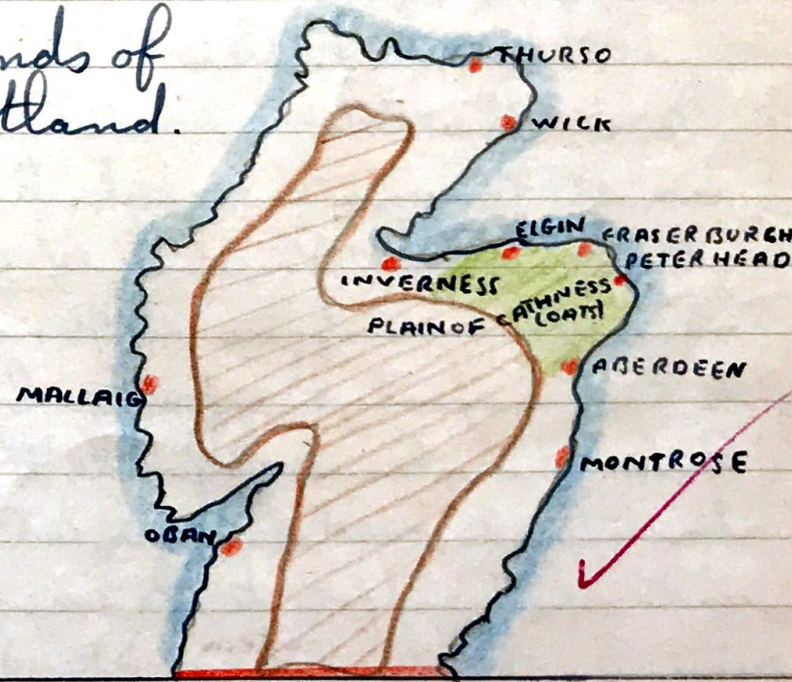
On the east coast plain of Lothness, due to its sheltered position and red sandstone-type soil, the growth of oats is important while cattle are reared for meat. Fishing is imp^{orland} off the coast especially at Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Aberdeen, Wick, ^{and} Thurso. Aberdeen is also a health resort. On the West coast Mallaig and Oban ^{are} rail heads. In the Highlands quarrying for granite and slate, fox farming, manufacturing of Scotch whisky, tourist industry and crofting. ^{are found} The latter is a system of agriculture by which the owner of a ^{plot} of land supplies his basic needs ⁱⁿ for food, fuel, and clothing.

General.

The Highlands of Scotland although unimportant for economic point of view are a great potential source of hydro-electric power.

14/20

Highlands of Scotland.



compare and contrast the
Panama and Suez values.
Panama to England.
Suez to U.S.A.

The trade between the west coast of N. America and Europe has increased enormously. The most striking example is Vancouver as a wheat port. The distance between Britain and New Zealand via the Panama is 900 miles less than that via the Suez. The Panama is the shortest route from Australia to Britain so it is easy to have imports & exports by boat. The Panama is also useful for the ~~off~~ ^{side} westerly of America to send imports to Britain and for us to send exports to the west (America and many other ~~westerly~~ ^{eastern} countries). The Suez canal is the most important in the World. It has helped America several hundreds of times in the view of imports to Britain. The Suez is very valuable to Britain because

it shortens voyages to Australia and ~~especially~~ ~~America~~. The Suez is the most important link for America to send goods to Europe. there are some American passenger boats passing through on their way to Southampton and there are also a large number of cargo ship that travel through it. If the canal was not there it would cost Britain and America thousands ^{of what?} ~~more~~ than with it.

Last weeks spelling corrections?

8/20/

Homework

Geography.
The Fens.

30.10.56

Physical Features

The Fens are a flat plain surrounding the Wash ^{and} covered with fertile alluvial soil. At one time it formed a barrier to the progress of man, but the marshes have largely been drained and the region is one of the most fertile

in the British Isles. Some islands of gravel ^{as refuges} are found and in olden times they were used for persecuted people.

Industry.

There are no major industries in the Fens. The chief towns are: Cambridge (University town). Peterborough (a brick making centre). King's Lynn (a small port at the mouth of the Ouse), Ely (a cathedral town).
Agriculture.

The chief occupation is farming. All the farms are small, generally between 50 & 100 acres. It is the type of farming with oats, barley, sugar-beet, wheat, and potatoes. Cattle are important for beef and some are pastured for milk, for London. Sheep rearing is important on the chalk scarp, while fruit (particularly strawberries), poultry and bulbs are also important. (Bulbs at Spalding).

Midland Valley Relief.

30.10.56.

It is a rift valley let down between the north Highlands and the southern Uplands. The valley contains more flat land than any other part of Scotland. The region is one of sandstone with a range of volcanic hills running along the northern part of the valley (Siddlaw, ^{Hills} Campsie fells, ^{Hills} Kenfrew, ^{Hills} Ochil Hills). The three most important rivers are the Clyde, Forth, and Tay.
Climate.

Wet west, less ~~W~~ wet centre and dry east.
Agriculture.

Dairying in the west, while in the east tillage agriculture is important with root crops, barley, oats, sugar-beet. South of the Siddlaw Hills is the base of Galloway an imp. fruit growing region especially.

raspberries and strawberries. Between the ~~S~~ ^{Edlow} Hills and the Highlands, cattle are reared for beef. Along the edge of the Southern Uplands, seed potatoes, fruit growing, and pig rearing are important.

Industries.

It is a great industrial region, the industries being centred on the coal-fields.

- (A). Dyrshire coal-fields; I export of coal to north Ireland (Belfast). II small cotton industry. III small woollen industry. IV carpet industry. V leather industry. VI knitted wear, home spins, ^{placids}, VII engineering.
- (B). Lanarkshire coal-field; I ship building - the largest in England. It grew up because of (a). iron ore and timber from Scandinavia. (b). good coal supply, (c). long tapering estuary, allowing ships to come far inland. (d). along the twenty miles, of the estuary, are docks, warehouses, and railways to deal with its raw materials (e). a measured mile, outside Firth of Clyde, enables ships to be tested under sea-going ^{conditions} circumstances. The

- The chief ports of Clyde side are Glasgow, Port Glasgow, ^{Glasgow}, Clydebank, Greenock, and Dumbarton.
- II Coal mining and iron smelting, centred on Motherwell, Airdrie, Wishaw, Coatbridge.
- III Engineering - important for ship engines. & great many industries associated with equipping ships eg pottery, porcelain, ropes and sails from jute.
- IV Lill and sugar refining, V confectionary, VI Paisley shawls, VII fruit growing and carpet making, VIII paper making, IX flour milling, X soaps and dyes, XI glass manufacturing and pharmaceutical supplies.
- (b). Midlothian coalfield; due to Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, being the centre, its manufactures are connected with lighter industries II paper making, printing and book binding, III brewing and distilling whisky, IV manufacturing of biscuits and confectionary. The outport of Edinburgh is Leith.
- (D). Fife coal-field; I exporting of coal to Baltic States. II manufacture of string, ropes, sails, canvas, sacking from jute. III making linoleum from linseed oil and cork, IV engineering, V linen manufacturing in

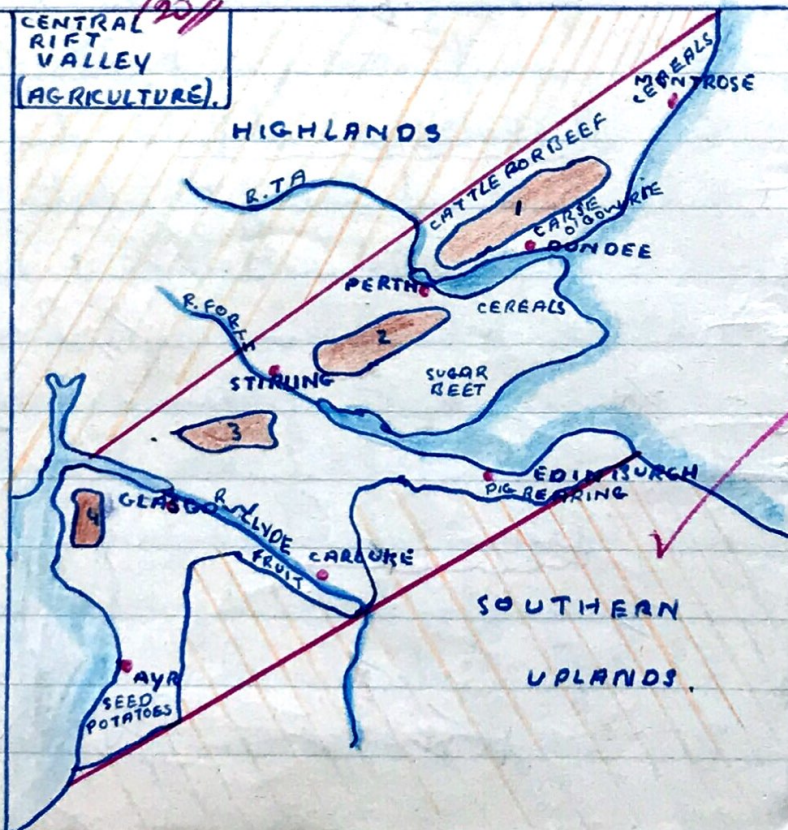
Dunfermline .. Dundee makes sails, ropes etc from jute. Dundee is not in the Fife coal-field but it effects it because of the fibre in Dundee and coal in Fife. It is a great jam manufacturing centre. General.

The fifth coal-field, ^{is the} blackmannon with ^{as} Alloa ^{is} its centre. The area is only one-tenth the area of Scotland but it contains seven-tenths of the population.

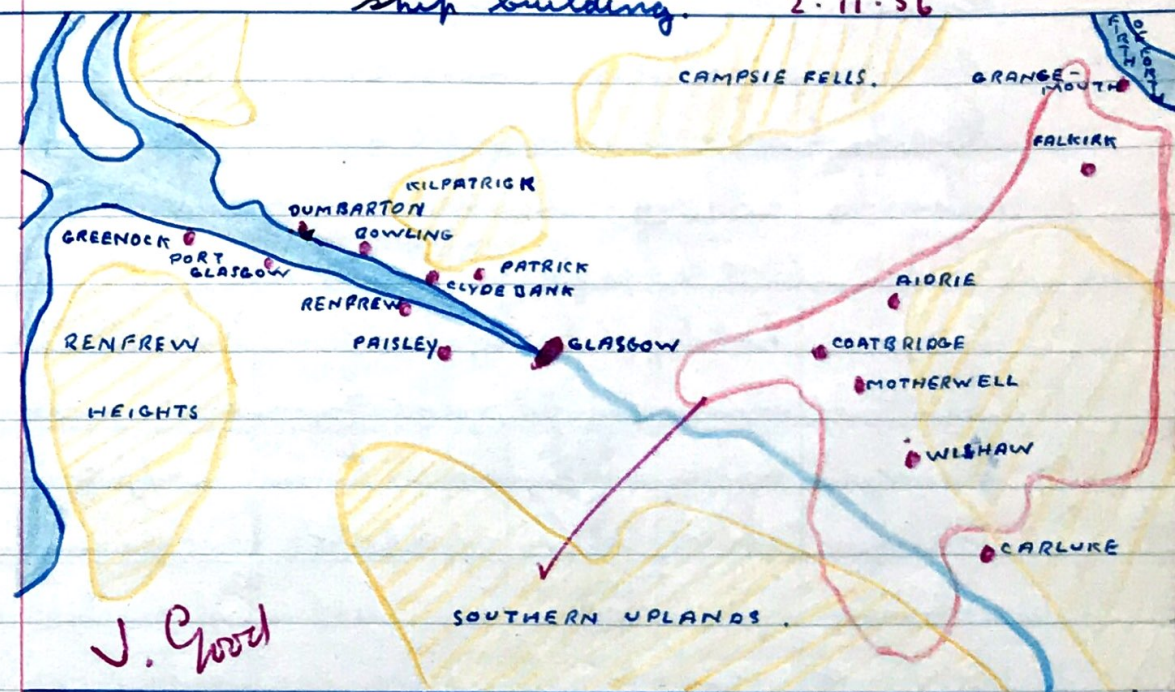
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1. SIDLAW HILLS.
2. OCHIL HILLS.
3. CAMPSIE FELS.
4. RENFREW HEIGHTS.

Midland Valley of Scotland.



ship building. 2.11.56



J. Good

1. AYRSHIRE C/F.
2. LANARKSHIRE C/F.
3. FIFESHIRE C/F.
4. MIDLOTHIAN C/F.
5. BLACKMANNAN E/F.



Region.	Climate.	Agriculture	Industry.
Northern	rain all year	maize and	coal mining and
Coastlands	influence of sea	cattle rearing	iron ore.
Meseta	cold dry winter due to height.	Mexino sheep	- - -
Mediterranean	hot dry summers	grapes, olives	cottons, woollens
coastlands	warm moist winter	oranges, lemons	and machinery.
Guadalquivir	warm and valley. sheltered	oranges, lemons, dried grapes.	copper mining
Portuguese	wet and		
coastlands	equable		

Date: _____

Region	Climate	Agriculture	Industry	Towns.
Northern	Rain all year	Maize, cattle	coal mining	Bilbao,
coastlands	(influence of sea)	- rearing	and iron ore	Santander
Meseta	Dry cold winter (due to height)	Mexino sheep.		Madrid capital of Spain
Mediterranean	Hot dry summers warm moist winters ^{sheltered}	grapes, olives, oranges, lemons	cottons & woollens machinery	Valencia & Barcelona fruit, bananas
Guadalquivir	warm & valley. sheltered	oranges, lemons and grapes.	copper mining	Seville chief port.
Portuguese	wet and	figs, tomatoes olives, maize	cork, canning sardines, mining	Lisbon capital
coastlands	equable.	cattle, pigs fishing.	wine products.	Portugal.

Discuss the agricultural activities of Scotland generally, mentioning climatic factors which account for various types found.

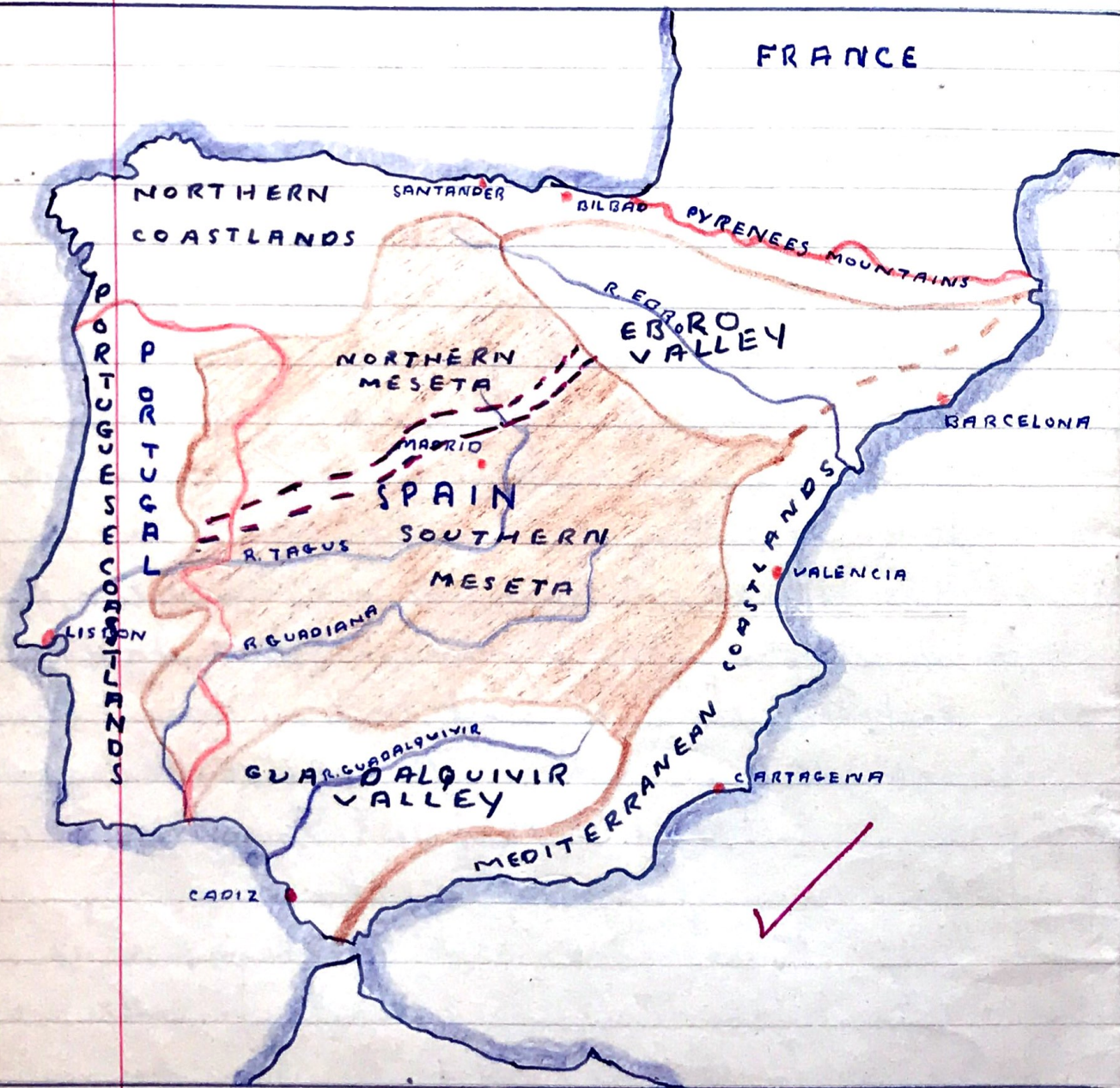
- (A). Southern Uplands; Owing to the equable climate 30"-50" of rain, it is a great dairying region with cheese and butter and milk (sent to Northumbria and Lancashire). Pig rearing is important and root crops, and grass ^{are} also grown. This type of agriculture is found on the South-West Plain.

In the Uplands the only activities are sheep rearing (black-faced) while farther east white-faced ^{sheep} are grown. ^{reared} Because of its heights it has low temperature and a rainfall of 60 inches. The Tweed Valley basin is a dry sheltered and sunny area with sheep in the higher parts, the lower part is important arable land, growing cereals. Turnips are grown for food for sheep. (winter), beef cattle are also found.

(B).

Highlands; On the east coast plain of bathness, due to its sheltered position and red sandstone-type soil, the growth of oats is important while cattle are reared for meat. Fishing is important off the coast, in the Highlands for fir farming is found and also crofting. The latter is a means of having a plot of land supplying enough for the owners basic needs in food, fuel, and clothing.

Midland Valley; The region is one of sandstone. The climate is a wet west, ^{is important} less wet centre and a dry east. Dairying in the west, while on the east tiller agriculture is important with root crops, barley, oats sugar-beet, and South of the Sidlaw Hills is the fruit growing region. ^{the} Gairn's Gowrie, growing especially raspberries and strawberries. Between the Sidlaw Hills and Highlands cattle are reared for beef, and seed potatoes, fruit growing, pig rearing are important along the edge of the Southern Uplands.



Iberian Peninsula 9.11.56.

Natural divisions.

- The Iberian Peninsula falls into several natural regions (a) The northern coastlands, (b) The Meseta or central plateau, (c) The Valley of the Guadalquivir and southern Spain. (d) The Mediterranean coastlands.
- Climate. ✓

Most of the west has a fairly heavy rainfall while the eastern side is mainly mediterranean climate, which is very hot. The northern coastlands ^{have} rain all the year round and a climate influenced by the sea. The Meseta ^{is} dry and with cold winters owing to its height. The southern and eastern coastlands have hot and sheltered climate. ✓

Agriculture.

Maize grows in the valleys, ^{and} the rich grasslands amongst the hills are well suited to cattle, while the mountains are covered with pine forest. In the Meseta large numbers of sheep are reared (Merino sheep, well known in Australia). Southern Spain has warm climate, and sub-tropical plants flourish. Oranges, lemons and the vines all ^{grow well} flourish; sugar-beet and sugar-cane are grown where irrigated land is possible. The Mediterranean coastlands grow fruits - grapes, olives, and lemons. Nearly half of Portugal is waste land and is covered with oak trees. Enormous numbers of figs are grown.

Mining.

The North Coast. ^{The} great wealth of the region lies in its minerals, especially coal and iron. Bilbao and Santander both export

good quality iron ore of which much goes to Great Britain. The coal-fields are round Oviedo. Iron is mined in Sierra Nevada, Copper is also mined.

Excellent 20/20

Homework:

France.

14.11.56.

Physical Divisions.

France is roughly divided into seven regions; - (a) Brittany; (b) Paris Basin; (c) Central Plateau; (d) Eastern France; (e) The Alps; (f) Rhone Valley and Mediterranean coastlands; (g) South Western France.

Agriculture.

Brittany: ~~there~~ It is comparable with Devon and Cornwall in England. It is a region of old hard rock, it is hilly and has a heavy rainfall that is why it is a cattle growing rearing region and fishing is also found along the indented coast.

What does a cattle tree look like

Paris Basin; It is a great agricultural ^{region} growing wheat, oats, ^{and} sugar-beet, and on the dry chalk pastures sheep are reared. The temperature is warm enough for small vine for grapes for champagne. ✓

Central Plateau; The region has a heavy rainfall, and the soil is so poor that only rye grows and the grasslands ^{are} only good enough for sheep. ✓

Eastern France; ~~Being~~ The temperature is warm and dry, vine growing for wine is largely found. ✓

The Alps; Grenoble has an important and expensive glove industry due to the goats that are reared on the mountains. ✓

Mediterranean coastlands and Rhone Valley; ✓

The olive flourishes along the coast, on soils too poor for other crops; the vine grows over most of the region, whilst the mulberry tree grows mainly in the Rhone Valley. ^{what for?} Numbers of silkworms are fed on mulberry trees; the silk industry centre is Lyon. In Rhone Valley, ~~all on~~ ✓

^{are} it has oil, candle, and soap factories due to local supplies of olive oil. ✓

Western France; It is a very fertile region ~~to~~ growing wheat, maize, cattle are reared and is a great wine producing region. Sheep flourish on the slopes of the Pyrenees. Many sand dunes ~~are~~ on the coast, trees are planted to prevent sand blowing inland. ✓

✓ Wood 18/20



Geography

14.11.56.

Select one inland coal-field and one coastal coal-field and compare them under Position, Agriculture

Inland;

Yorks & Rotts coal-field;

Position.

Lying to the east of the Pennines it is the largest of all English coal-fields and has the widest variety of coal. It extends 70 miles by 30 miles. The principle rivers are the Wharfe, Aire, Calder, Don and Trent.

Industries.

Between the River Aire and Calder is millstone grit, making the water soft for the washing and dyeing of wool. Other reasons include:- 1 sheep are reared on the east of the Pennines although nowadays not sufficient is found locally and

much is imported. II good supply of coal

III nearness of Hull, a good port for importing raw materials and exporting manufactured goods

IV flat lands which makes road and rail transport easy, and is also pasturable for cattle. The products in the southern part are light steel industries on the Sheaf (tributary of Don) heavy steel industry on the Don. Leeds is the chief city in West Riding, with clothing, leather, glass and soap industries, has a wool market at.

Bradford. The northern part of the steel region, has several lighter industries including:- silk, artificial silk (rayon), and lace-making. Mansfield has a hosiery industry and also knitted goods, a small pottery industry in Derby, while Nottingham has a cycle, engineering, tobacco and drug industry. (Pharmaceutical).

8/20/

Read the question

Coastall;

lanarkshire coal-field.

Position.

Situated on the side of a long tapering estuary allowing ships to come far inland, it also lies roughly in the middle of the Rift Valley.

Industries

Ship building - the largest in England. It grew up because: - I iron ore and timber from Scandinavia II good coal supply III long estuary IV along the twenty miles of the estuary are docks, warehouses, and railways to deal with its raw materials. V A measured mile outside Firth of Clyde, enables ships to be tested. Coal mining and iron smelting is centred on Motherwell, Dirdrie, Wishaw, Coatbridge, engineering - important for ship engines. A great many industries

associated with equipping ships e.g. pottery, porcelain, ropes and sails from jute, oil and sugar refining, confectionary, Paisley shawls, fruit growing and carpet making, paper making, flour milling, soaps and dyes, glass manufacturing and pharmaceutical supplies.

The two regions are not comparable in position except that the Yorkshire & Lancashire coal-field has a few rivers running through and the Lancashire coal-field has an estuary one end and a river the other. The industrial part of these regions is very comparable as many of the industries are not dissimilar including: - clothing, glass, soaps, engineering, pharmaceutical supplies, pottery, and a few others. The Lancashire coal-field and the Yorkshire & Lancashire have many and varied industries both have a good supply of coal.

Region	Climate	Agriculture	Industries & Towns
<u>Ardennes</u> (Pine forests)	equable, cold in winter ✓	some sheep pasture ✓	small iron-field, extending into <u>Luxembourg</u> ✓
<u>Northern Plain</u>	moist and mild ✓	rye, oats, wheat sugar-beet, flax and potatoes ✓	banpinc coal fields Brussels - capital. Antwerp - large port Countrix - flax centre Ustend - port
<u>Belgian coal-field</u>	Mild ✓	— —	Mons - c/f. & harden coal-mining, glass, chemicals Liege - c/m rail-works Ramsar - coal-mining
<u>Holland formed by the deltas of the Rhine & Meuse very low lying.</u>	warm summer very cold winter	rye, oats, sugar-beet bulbs, flower farming great amount of dairying fishing. ✓	Rotterdam - large port. Amsterdam - capital The Hague - centre of Royal Groningen - dairy centre Haarlem - bulb centre Tilburg - textile <u>textile</u> Enschede, Hengelo, <u>Amelo</u> - cotton centres. ✓

Geography. 25.11.56
- Belgium & Holland.



Country	Capital	River
Spain	Madrid	Tago nearby.
Portugal	Lisbon	Tago
France	Paris	Seine
Holland	Amsterdam	—
Belgium	Brussels.	—

Homework: Geography. 28. 11. 56.

Compare and contrast Norway and Sweden under the headings: climate, agriculture and occupations.

Climate.

Norway has fairly cold and wet winters and ~~a~~ mild summers. The westerly ports are ice-free due to the North Atlantic Drift. Sweden has very cold and less wet winters and drier summers. The mountains act as a barrier to the ~~Sweden, warm~~ to the warm Atlantic Drift. Sweden is a much colder and drier region than Norway. as a result of this mountain barrier. Agriculture.

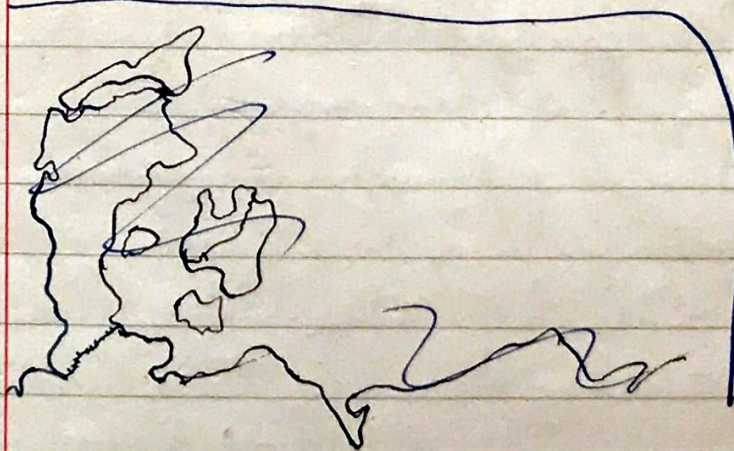
Sweden has a fair amount of agricultural activities, the leading crops being oats and rye, but large quantities of hay and fodder are grown for feeding cattle. Sweden suffers from great extremes of temperature and is almost too cold for wheat. ~~At~~ Norway.

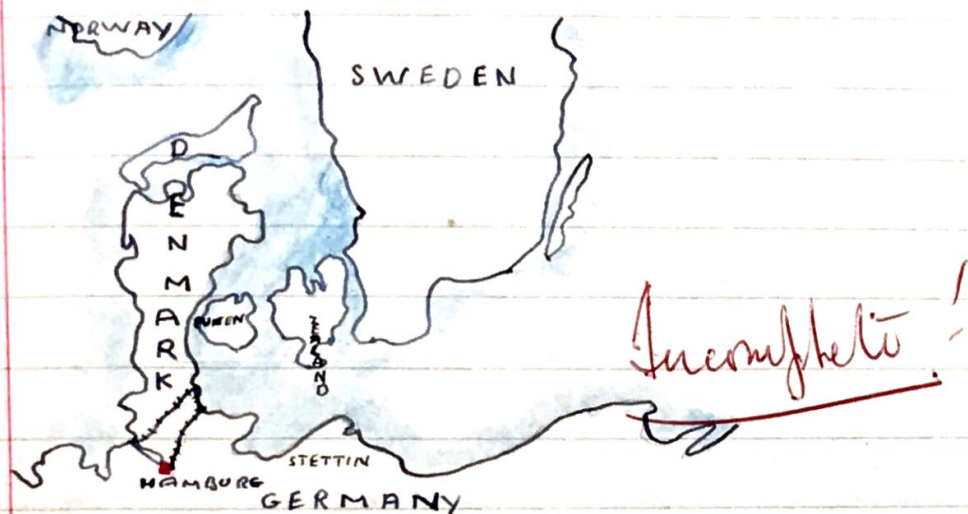
~~h~~ Has very little agricultural activities, although it has extensive fisheries and a fair amount of forests.

Occupations.

The chief occupation of Norway are ~~Norway has little occupations as:~~ lumbering, fishing, and there is some hydro-electric works. Sweden also has lumbering, but no fishing. Sweden's chief occupation is arable farming. What about iron-ore mining?

14 1/2
20 //





Country	Capital	River
Italy	Rome	
Switzerland	Berne	
Germany	Berlin	
Poland	Warsaw	Vistula
Sweden	Stockholm	
Denmark	Copenhagen	

Geography.

5-12-56.

Compare and contrast Holland and Denmark under the heading Agriculture.

In Denmark the western coast is wasteland, but large forests have been planted to prevent the sand from blowing inland. The centre and eastern side of Denmark, is very carefully cultivated and the crops are of superb quality. The principal products are butter, cheese, bacon, and eggs, and little sugar-beet is grown. The soil is very poor, but because of the care with which people work the land, it is rich and prosperous. The soil of Holland, near the dykes is naturally moist and well fitted for the finest pasture grasses, which horses and cattle thrive on. In Holland there is half the number of cattle than in Denmark. In the east of Holland there are large tracts of sand.

heathland, of little use for agriculture, ~~opposite~~
~~for Denmark the west is the useless part,~~
as a result the fertile parts of Holland
are very crowded, ~~disimilar~~ ^{and, unlike} Denmark,
only twenty per cent of Holland's people
are ~~connected~~ ^{or} with agriculture, while in
Denmark practically everybody has some-
thing to do in agriculture. The crops are slightly
disimilar to Denmark, ~~they are~~ - rye, oats, barley,
and potatoes. A most important crop is sugar-
beet and there is a large amount of flower
farming. The cattle, fed on rich pastures
produce large quantities of good milk,
from which butter & cheese are made.

Fishing in Holland is just as important
in Denmark.

14/
20//

Highlands of Scotland. 23.1.57.
Relief.

The Highlands of Scotland are a region of old hard
rock and granite cut by deep trenches. The west
coast is of the fjord type, brought about by glacial
action. Off this coast are numerous islands. The
Highlands contain deep ribbon-like lakes or
lochs. There is a narrow coastal plain on the
eastern side of Scotland.

Climate.

Because of their height and northerly position,
the Highlands receives very heavy rainfall - 100".
Some of the higher parts, (i.e. Ben Nevis) receives 180".
The summers are cool and winters are very cold.
The east is fairly dry, the rainfall having
decreased to 30 inches.

Characteristics.

On the east coast plain of Lothness, due to its

sheltered position and red sandstone-type soil, the growth of oats is important while cattle are reared for meat. Fishing is important off the coast especially at Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Aberdeen, Wick and Thurso. Aberdeen is also a health resort. On the west coast Mulling and Uan are rail heads. In the Highlands quarrying for granite and slate, fox-fur farming, manufacturing of Scotch whisky, tourist ^{industry} and crofting are found. The latter is a system of agriculture by which the owner of a plot of land supplies his basic needs in food, fuel, and clothing. ✓

General.

The Highlands of Scotland although unimportant for economic point of view, are a great potential source of hydro-electric power. ✓

16/20

Homework.

Geography.

23.1.57.

Towns.

Workington is the centre of the Cumbrian coal-field while Kilmarnock is the centre of the Dyshire coal-field and the main seaports are Troon, Ardrossan, and ~~The~~ seaports in Cumbria are Maryport, Workington, and Whitehaven and Barrow.

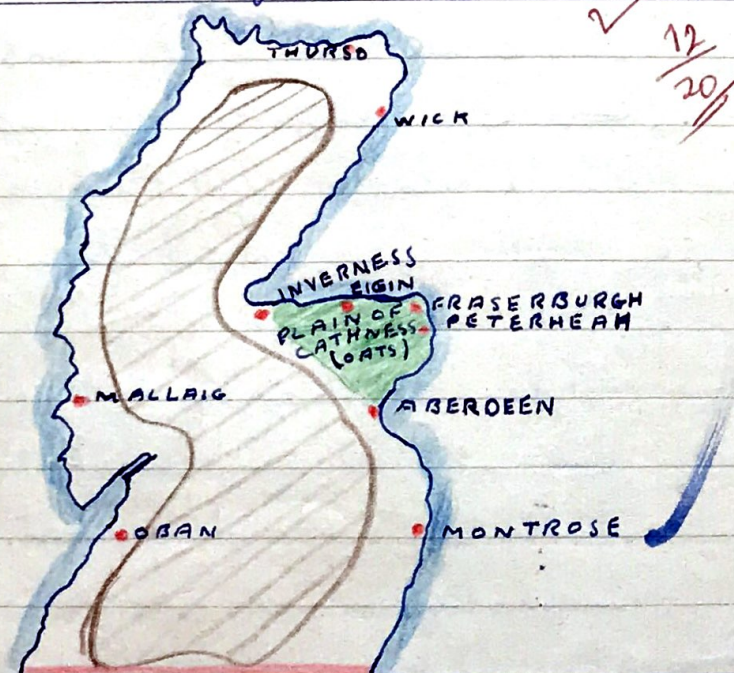
Industries.

this is NOT in the coal-field.

The industries of both of these coal-fields are not dissimilar. Both export coal to the North of Ireland (Belfast) ^{and have} engineering, leather industries ^{and} small woollen industries. But Dyshire has also a small cotton industry, carpet industry and knitted wear, home spun plaids, ~~while their~~ ^{Other} ~~are some~~ industries in the Cumbrian coal-field that Dyshire has not and they are included paper-making, ship-building, and a biscuit industry at Barrow.

The reasons for the coal-fields growth are:-
 good communications, plenty of labour
 supplies. Iron ore is found, in Cumbria,
 at Barrow and Furness therefore it is
 an important smelting area while Yorkshire
 obtains some iron ore from Scandinavia.

Highlands of
 Scotland.



Homework.

29.1.57.

1. Yorks-Derby. Notts C/F.
2. regional acc of Italy discussing esp the type agric found.

Italy.

29.1.57



Region.	Climate	Agriculture	Industries & Towns
Italian Alps.	Sunny and sheltered.	Vine and olive.	Famous for its lake scenery, extensive tourist industry, streams provide hydro-electric power for factories in Po Basin.
Po Basin, low lying damp-rich soil.	Cold winters, warm summers.	Maize and rice, mulberry trees for silkworms.	Milan: silk manufacture, cottons, woollens, Turin: engineering, motor industry, railway works. Genoa: shipbuilding, iron, cottons, Trieste & Fiume, ports, Venice port, Bologna, ^{light industry} .
Peninsula Italy. (Apennine range).	Dry and barren.	Hard wheat (from which macaroni is made), olives, grapes (chianti wine), in sheltered valleys near coast.	Rome: the capital, Naples: cottons, Florence: straw hats, Brindisi: port, Sicily, Palermo: iron smelting.
		Plain, oranges, lemons and figs.	

Homework.

Yorks &otts coal-field. 29.5.57.

Position.

Lying to the east of the Pennines it is the largest of all English coal-fields and has the widest variety of coal. It extends 70 by 30 miles, the principle are the Wharfe, Aire, Calder, Don and Trent.

Industries.

This great industrial region may be divided into two halves.

(a). In the North is the woollen industry of the West Riding. It lies between the Aire and the Calder. On each side of this area is limestone which makes the water hard. Between these two rivers is millstone grit which makes water soft for the washing and dyeing of wool. Other reasons include: - (a) sheep are reared on the east of the Pennines although nowadays not sufficient is found locally and much is imported.

(b) good supply of coal.

Essay. ✓ Telephone uses & abuses,
letter ✓ to a travel agency asking for details of
their tours of £.
a gen. acc of Wales & £ens. ✓
cons; ✓ sentences showing the use of the following
words reign, rain, rein, consent, feed,
quarrel consist, contain.

1. French 'Lesson III A+B
2. History Describe the Siege of Londonderry
Read Chap 82
3. Geog. Compare & contrast the Agric of Holland
and Denmark.
4. English Prose page 32 of Ex C.
5. Essay What can one do to help in home

The Tobacco leaves from which
this Shag is manufactured are
guaranteed to have been grown
within the
BRITISH EMPIRE.

Guaranteed Genuine by
Drigham Co Ltd

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THE SOLE PROPRIETORS
AT
107, BROAD ST.,
READING.

The
**ALL-
BRITISH
Shag**

British Shag.

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)

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Jean, Pierre, ~~Henri~~ Georges et
Robert, sont dans la classe.
Guy est absent, le maître est
aussi dans la classe. Il est
devant le tableau noir. Il est
le 1^{er} Octobre, c'est le ventre est
des classes s.

17
20

It is Robert who writes the first
sentence of the play. There
there is. There is.